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Purity and Wholesomeness are the first requirements of a beverage. The United States Government reports assure both of these to Rainier Beer.

**OIL COMBINE DEALT BODY BLOW IN HOUSE****High Flash Test Men Beaten After an Exhibition of Silly Tactics on the Part of Their Lobby.**

Very properly, the House of Representatives yesterday refused to be led into the camp of the oil conspirators, which is endeavoring to restrict the fuel oil consumers of Hawaii to the use of the product of wells owned by the big corporation that is powerful enough to light the governments of great states and canny enough to reach after this small field. The plan to establish a needlessly high test for oils in the Territory was most decisively beaten by a vote of seventeen to eleven, two members of the House being absent.

The matter now goes up to the Senate, the House having passed the bill on third reading with the flash test for oils fixed at 120 degrees, which was the figure agreed upon by the leading consumers in Hawaii, and after that to the Governor—who has over this, as over all other legislation for the remaining days of the session, the power of the pocket veto.

The Senate tried to take up the liquor bill yesterday, but did nothing more with it than sustain the veto of the first bill and refer the second to a special committee instructed to confer with the Governor upon the measure. The Senate, in fact, seems to be debauching itself with oratory in these last days. For a body that has heretofore exercised such marked restraint, this is remarkable.

**LEGISLATURE—FIFTY-SIXTH DAY.****THE SENATE.**

"Am I rotten?" shouted Senator Achi in the Senate yesterday afternoon just before the adjournment of a long day's session—and a laugh went around that may have been pleasantly acquiescent.

The exclamation came in the middle of a speech brought about through the desire of Dowsett to take up the liquor bill and pass it on second reading by title.

"I object to that," said Achi. "I want this bill referred to the Ways and Means Committee, and will move that it be so referred. We are absolutely at the mercy of the Governor. If he says we may make a liquor law, then we can do it. If he says no, there is no use in wasting our time."

"This bill should go to the committee, and let the committeemen consult with the Governor and see what he will permit us to pass. Then let them report back to us and tell us what we will be allowed to do."

**ARE THEY ROTTEN?**

"We have already passed one liquor bill. I worked hard upon that measure, and the liquor men said, after we had passed it, that we had done well. Then, in a few days, they turned around and said that the law was rotten, and the Senators were rotten. A member of the Lower House said that the Senate was rotten. The newspapers say that the Senators are rotten. Now, I ask, am I rotten? Are we all rotten?"

Cries of "No! No!" and laughter. "I am not rotten. And I do not believe that this honorable body is rotten, no matter what anybody says. But I do not want to pass a law that will subject us to that kind of abuse again."

The Senator went on to tell what sections in the new liquor law he particularly objected to, and then his motion to refer was amended by Dowsett to refer to a special committee. This carried, and Dickey, Dowsett and Kalama were appointed on the committee.

**HEWITT'S DISCOVERY.**

The liquor law had raised a storm earlier in the day, at the very beginning of the session, in fact, because Hewitt thought he had discovered that the mistake in the Governor's veto of the first bill had caused so much delay that the bill as first enacted had become a law by lapse of time. It was shown, however, that he was mistaken and the veto was sustained. Kalama and Woods voting against it, and Brown being excused from voting.

On motion of Bishop, House Bill 223, the refunding act, was passed, after Bishop had explained the purpose of it to refund the old debt of \$800,000 of bonds issued under the Republic so as to save one per cent per annum interest.

Senate Bill 132, to fix the basis of values for taxation, on motion of Dowsett was taken up and read for the third time. This is the bill amending the enterprise for profit law. The bill passed, only Bishop voting against it.

Senate Bill 144, to provide for the construction of roads through and from public lands open for settlement, was read for the third time. The bill passed without dissent.

**AGAINST THE COUNTIES.**

The following opinion was received from the Attorney General and placed on file:

Honolulu, April 20, 1905.  
To the President and Members of the Senate of the Territory of Hawaii: Gentlemen: In answer to your request of April 18, 1905, for an opinion as to whether the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii has the right without the approval of Congress to transfer the possession, use and control of roads, bridges, waterworks, electric lights, streets, sidewalks and other public works from the Territorial government to the several counties, I would reply as follows:

The question is a most difficult one and involves the construction of that portion of Section 75 of the Organic Act which, after setting forth the duties of the Superintendent of Public

Works, states, "except as changed by this Act and subject to modification by the Legislature." The word "modification" can hardly mean absolute annihilation as suggested in your communication, and while the matter can never be fully settled until our Supreme Court shall pass upon the question, I would say that it is extremely doubtful whether the Legislature has the power submitted in your question.

Yours respectfully,  
LORRIN ANDREWS,  
Attorney General.

House Bill 201, making appropriations for jurors' fees and the Department of Justice, was read for the second time and passed.

House Bill 52, the Standard Telephone franchise act, was read for the third time and passed. Dowsett and Hewitt voted against it.

**RECESS APPOINTMENTS.**

The Senate took up the recess appointments not openly acted upon heretofore.

The first nomination was that of John Lewis Hopkins, Commissioner of Education, and he was rejected. So, likewise, were the names of Elizabeth Van Cleve Hall and J. S. B. Pratt.

Animal Inspectors W. F. Dillingham, A. V. Rowat and Tamaseo Katsenuma, Honolulu, and H. B. Wells, were confirmed.

Election Inspectors George White, Wailuku, and W. G. Smith, Kauai and Niihau, confirmed; S. Kapu, Lahaina, rejected.

Senate Bill 72, taking away school lands, was indefinitely postponed on second reading.

House Bill 108, amending the jury law, was read for the third time, and passed. McCandless voting against it.

A communication from the Secretary informed the Senate that the Governor had signed Senate Bill 53, the osteopathy bill.

From the Revision Committee, Dickey made a report correcting Senate Bill 45, the open account bill. The report was adopted, and the bill passed third reading without dissent.

McCauley moved that House Bill 220, regulating fiduciary companies, be taken up on second reading and passed.

On motion of Dickey, a resolution was passed calling upon all who have bills against the Senate to present them before April 24.

Senate Bill 130, the inheritance tax bill, passed second reading.

House Bill 185, regulating the isolation of trial jurors, on third reading without dissent.

House Bill 188, authorizing the issuance of birth records, was amended to make the fee for registration \$10, and passed without dissent.

House Joint Resolution 13, providing for a commission of five physicians who shall be compelled to proceed to Molokai at once and examine all lepers there, on second reading, was laid on the table.

House Bill 31, the opium license bill, on second reading, passed.

House Bill 68, the anti-cremation bill, on second reading, was tabled.

House Bill 96, relating to attachments, passed second reading, after it had been subjected to several entirely technical amendments, and had served as a time killer for the greater part of the balance of the afternoon. It will be read for the third time today.

**THE HOUSE.**

After an amusing fight in which the most childish tactics were employed by some amateur lobbyists, the oil conspirator's attempt to seize the Hawaiian market was frustrated for the time being by the House of Representatives yesterday afternoon. Now it is up to the Senate to make assurance doubly sure.

The petroleum storage and sale bill, with the flash test at 120 degrees, passed third reading by the satisfactory vote of 17 to 11, two members of the House being absent.

The vote stood thus:  
Ayes—Andrade, Copp, Cox, Greenwell, Haia, Harris, Holstein, Kalama, Kaniho, Mahikoa, Pau, Quinn, Rice, Sheldon, Smith, Waterhouse, Knudsen—17.

Noes—Aylett, Broad, Fernandez, Kalawala, Kaleiupu, Lewis, Long, Mahelona, Nakuna, Pula, Shipman—11.  
Absent—Coelho, Lilikalani.

**KALEIOPU'S AMENDMENT.**

The reading of the bill was as tedious

as such long readings usually are, and Kaleiupu immediately sprung as an amendment the proposition that the 120-degree test should be changed to 150 degrees.

Harris raised the point of order that this could not be done, as the House at the second reading had decided that the report of the minority committee in favor of the 120-degree test had been adopted.

The Speaker ruled against Harris.

**THE FAKE DISPATCH.**

Meanwhile the House messenger had handed to him a bundle of last night's Bulletins, each copy having marked in blue pencil the following items:

"Los Angeles, April 7.—With a terrific detonation the big boiler of the Union Ice Works, at Second and Alameda streets, blew up early this morning, seriously injuring two employees and setting fire to the plant, which was destroyed. The fire burned for an hour and a half and caused damage estimated at nearly \$100,000, mostly covered by insurance. The cause of the explosion has not yet been ascertained."

"Mark Hazel, one of the employees of the night force of the company, had a miraculous escape from death in the explosion. He had been beside the boiler all night and had just turned and walked away a short distance when the explosion occurred. He was hurled in a great burst of flame against an adjacent wall. With his clothing on fire, he managed to drag himself from the building, where he was picked up by others and rolled in the sand until the flames were extinguished. He was badly bruised and burned, but surgeons say he will recover."

"The building was filled with expensive ice making machinery and large ammonia tanks. There were stored in the building 100 tons of ice and forty drums of ammonia. It is the opinion of the chief engineer of the factory that the explosion was caused by the ignition of gases escaping from a carload of oil that was being unloaded in front of the engine room."

Serawled along the border were the words: "Do we want anything like this to happen here?"

The heading read: "DESTRUCTION BROUGHT BY LACK OF CARE HANDLING LOW OIL," while a brief introduction said that "the danger to life and property from low test fuel oil" was shown in the dispatch.

**THEY SMILED.**

The opponents of the octopus oil monopoly lay back and chuckled after reading the article, for the enemy had come into camp. It was plain at first reading that there was nothing whatever to justify the supposition in the first place that the place had been blown up by oil at all; secondly, that there was nothing to show that if it had been blown up by oil that low-grade oil was responsible. The heading and introduction were simply samples of a puerile attempt to mislead the public and the House.

Still, with this wooden gun, poor Broad was put forward to make the fight.

**HE WAS FRANK.**

Broad commenced with the assumption of frankness which is occasionally effective. He wanted to know why this bill had been put forward at all. He noticed in the papers the names of people interested in the oil business and supposed they were trying to get the bill through. If the House permitted the bill to pass he could see a fierce competition in which the public would get all the worst of it. Then the laboring man was lugged in by the neck and shoulders and Broad pictured the desolation which would ensue if the men now holding jobs should lose them when the new company came, if it were allowed to come. Incidentally, in the general introduction of oil burners, he saw hundreds of hard-working men thrown out of jobs because they are used to handling coal instead of oil.

**HIS BOMB SHELL.**

Then Broad threw his fake bomb-shell. He had been supplied with an unmarked copy of the Bulletin, so that there could arise no suspicion as to his bona fides. He pointed to the article reproduced above and in more or less impassioned Hawaiian, he drew the attention of the House to it.

The House did not laugh; it simply snickered.

Harris rose to a point of order and asked to have the article read through. Read through it was, in English and in Hawaiian.

**BROAD DIDN'T KNOW.**

Smith took Broad in hand.

"What," he asked, "exploded in the ice works at Los Angeles, the boiler, the ammonia, or the oil?"

"The paper says the boiler," faltered Broad.

"Well there surely was no oil in

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Just received a large assortment of ladies' duck, pique and linen skirts at \$1.50 upward.

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the boiler of all places," remarked Smith. "And what was the flash-test of the oil which may have exploded?" he resumed.

"The paper does not say," returned Broad lamely.

Was the member aware that Los Angeles was very near the center of production of high-grade oils, asked Smith again, and did he not think it probable that under those circumstances if any oil at all exploded it was most probably high-grade oil?

But apparently Broad did not know anything about it, for he did not answer.

"It is very plain," remarked Smith, "that the most explosive substance in the ice works was the ammonia which, when heated, is extremely dangerous. There is nothing to show that the oil exploded. In it did not explode the boiler and in any event there is no assertion that the exploded oil was of low-grade."

Holstein took a hand in the amusement.

**IGNORANCE AGAIN.**

He asked Broad if he knew who was responsible for distributing marked copies of the Bulletin among the members.

Then Broad began backing and filling. He was not the supporter of any company, he said, but he was there to safeguard the interests and lives of the people.

Fernandez also spoke of the lives which would be endangered if 120-degree flash-test oil were allowed to enter.

**WHO IS MOORE?**

Waterhouse rose to a question of privilege. He wanted to know who was Captain Moore. He had gone to the hackman who had brought the marked copies of the Bulletin to the House and had been told that Captain Moore had sent them. Now, who was Captain Moore? He moved that the Police Committee should inquire.

"I can tell the House who Captain Moore is," said Smith. "He is the manager in Honolulu of the Pacific Oil Transportation Company, the concern which is trying to get the 150-degree flash-test adopted."

The previous question was moved by Pali and passed.

**KANIHO EXPLAINED.**

Kaniho, the father of the 120-degree bill, made a lengthened speech explaining his own position and the votes were taken.

The motion to indefinitely postpone was lost, as was Kaleiupu's amendment to substitute 150 degrees for 120, and then the main motion carried, as recorded, by 17 to 11.

**MONEY FOR COUNTIES.**

House Bill 125, the measure introduced by Harris to regulate trust companies, came back to the House from the Senate this morning slightly disfigured, but still in the ring. The House concurred in the amendments by a vote of 26 to 2. Kaniho and Pula alone voting against it.

Senate Bill 138, to provide for the financing of county government, came up for third reading. It provides that fifty per cent of all poll and school taxes and taxes on property and income collected in each county shall be paid by the treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii to the treasurer of such county.

The bill makes provision for the method of payment. It passed its final reading by 24 to 4.

House Bill 210 (Harris), to reimburse C. M. Kai for \$200 bail money paid to the High Sheriff in May last by inadvertence passed third reading by 26 to 2.

House Bill 4 (Fernandez), relating to vaccination, passed third reading without opposition.

Senate Bill 139 (Dickey), providing some amendments of the county bill respecting the appointment of deputy tax assessors, passed third reading by 23 to 4.

House Bill 147 (Coelho), to regulate the admission of attorneys and counselors at law, passed third reading.

House Bill 197 (Coelho), to control and regulate the running of electric cars, including the attachment of speed indicators, passed third reading by 19 to 9.

House Bill 194, by Smith, relating to set-off and adding a new section to the Revised Laws, passed third reading. The bill is to arrange for a single action in a case when a claim of set-off is put forth.

Fernandez's bill (House Bill 200), to amend Section 208 of Chapter 17 of the Revised Laws, was up for third reading. The bill was to provide that in case a child born outside of the United States of parents ineligible for citizenship shall attend school after attaining the age of fifteen, such child shall pay fees of \$1 a month in advance.

Andrade proposed an amendment to the effect that the Education Department may supply books and stationery to pupils at cost price; also that in cases of extreme poverty the cost may be remitted.

The bill and amendment passed third reading. Kaniho, Pali and Smith voting against it.

**A NEW CODE.**

Harris's House Bill 191, to authorize at the expense of \$5000 a commission to compile and revise the laws of the Territory relative to taxation, was discussed on third reading. The bill passed by 21 to 5. Greenwell, Kalama, Kaniho, Nakuna and Pula being opposed.

The Committee on Public Lands and Internal Improvements reported favorably on Pula's resolution for road repairs between Honolulu to Keel, South Kona, \$450.

An appropriation of \$1000 for repairs to the Halawa-Honolulu road was recommended.

A petition was received from the You Hawk Jih Taw Hne Association (Chinese Y. M. C. A.) asking for exemption from taxation. The Finance Committee will deal with the matter.

**LICENSE FEES DOUBLED.**

House Bill 199, by Fernandez, to amend Chapter 102 of the Revised Laws relative to licenses and to add a new section, was called for third reading. It provided for a general doubling of license fees. "If the licensee shall be a person ineligible for citizenship. The bill passed by 20 to 5. The five opposed were Aylett, Holstein, Kaniho, Waterhouse and Knudsen."

Waterhouse's bill, No. 149, to repeal the law requiring a fee for persons using firearms for hunting on the Island of Oahu, passed third reading. Early in the session a general license law for firearms was introduced and killed, and in order to equalize matters all over the Territory the special law imposing fees only in Oahu was repealed. There were five who voted against the bill, all from other islands, of course. They were Greenwell, Mahikoa, Lewis, Nakuna and Shipman. The House then adjourned.

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